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C. K. OGDEN

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WITHOUT CHANGE OF

SPELLING,

APPLIED IN

A SERIES OF PROGRESSIVE LESSONS.

A BOOK FOR CHILDREN, TEACHERS, AND FOREIGNERS.

BY THE

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REGIUS PROFESSOR OF HEBREW IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,
AND RECTOR OF TRUNCH, NORFOLK.

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1858.

W. M. WATTS, CROWN COURT, TEMPLE BAR.

THE following pages are designed to apply the Writer's "Method of marking the sounds of English words without changing the spelling." The system was devised by him more than eight years ago ; and has been successfully used in a Village School for about half that time. The Writer believes that both Teachers and Learners will find their task much lessened by means of this method. The whole system being contained in the "Table of Similar Sounds," a person fully acquainted with this Table can read at sight any word marked according to this method. The Gospels and Acts have been printed so marked ; and this little book is meant as an Introduction. The Teacher is requested to cause the Learner to go over each lesson till it has been thoroughly mastered. After the Learner has thus been accustomed to connect the spelling of English words with the proper sound of each word, the reading of books printed in the ordinary way becomes an easy task.

For the use of Foreigners who may wish to learn English, a Table has been printed, in which the English sounds are represented by words of the chief languages of Europe and Asia, as far as these sounds are contained in each language.

TRUNCH RECTORY,
Jan. 5, 1857.

ERRATA.

PAGE.	LINE.	ERROR.	CORRECTION.
1	5	bécause	bécáuſe
	10	that	thát
5	30	is	is̄
		final	final
8	6	no	not
12	7	give	give

TABLE OF SIMILAR SOUNDS.

All the letters and combinations of letters that have the same number in the following Table are sounded alike.

1 a m bat	ee in feed	17 ô in wôlf
2 â in fâther	ei ceil	ôo gôod
âu âunt	î marine	ôu côiuld
ê clêrk	ie field	û pût
a arm	e me	18 êw in drêw
3 êy m eye	ete mete	o dô
i bind	etes metes	oo moon
ý tyrant	meted	ou you
i bite	9 é in pâper	û trûth
y bites	10 ô in dône	19 y in yet
y my	u hut	e dûteous
ý dêny	11 o in not	j sôldjer
4 â in âny	â wâs	j hallelujah
âu sâid	12 ô in form	20 eau in beauty
ây sâys	13 â in water	eu feud
e men	au fraud	ew new
û bûry	aw jaw	û dûty
5 â in paper	ou brought	yôu
ê whêre	a all	u dispute
ei thêir	14 oi in void	u disputes
a hate	oy joy	u disputed
hates	15 eau in beau	21 w in wet
hated	êw sêw	u persuâde
6 ai in pain	ô ôld	u quit
ay day	oa boat	22 ô in ône, which is
êa grêat	ôw grôw	sounded wnn
êi rêms	o so	23 h in bat
ey they	oe toe	24 p in pen
7 i m hit	ough though	25 b in bit
e English	o note	26 f in fine
q wômen	notes	gh rough
y bûsy	noted	ph Philp
y hymn	16 ou in thou	27 f in of
y happy	ow now	ph nephew
8 e m evil	ough hough	v vex
ea bead		

28 m in moon	41 t in ten
29 e in cat	d dreamèd
c sêptic	42 d in did
k king	43 th in thin
q queen	44 th in them
ch schôol	45 th in êighth
30 g in go	46 n in nône
g get	47 ng in long
31 g in gêronê	48 ng in lounge
ch chin	49 ng in longer
tch catch	50 le in table
t natural	51 re in centre
32 g in page	52 sion in mansion
dg lodge	tion nâtion
j join	shun
33 l in let	53 sion in invasion
34 r in run	shun
35 s in sit	54 Silent letters :
c face	[1] every letter
36 é in ôëan	having ône dot
ci grâcious	under it.
ch machîne	[2] gh, having no
s sûre	mark.
sh ship	[3] e, not marked
ti partial	at the end of a
t ratio	wôrd, unless
37 s in rosé	thêre is no ôther
š Xenophon	vowel in the
z zeal	same syllable.
38 š in pleasûre	[4] e, in the ter-
ž âzure	mination es, un-
39 x in tax	lêss précédéed by
ks tacks	cê, s, ch, sh, or
40 x in exâct	x.
gs legs	

TABLE OF REFERENCES.

a	1	è	9	k	29	r	74
2	e	19	l	33	r	51	
5	e	7	l	50	s	35	
â	5	ea	8	m	28	s	37
â	2	êa	6	n	46	s	38
â	4	cau	15	ng	47	s	36
â	11	ëau	20	ng	48	sh	36
â	13	ee	8	ng	48	t	41
â	7	ei	8	o	11	t	36
ai	6	ei	5	13	t	31	
ai	4	ëi	6	15	tch	31	
au	13	eu	20	ô	15	th	44
au	2	ew	20	ö	10	th	43
aw	13	êw	15	ö	17	ti	36
ay	6	êw	18	ö	22	u	10
ây	4	ey	6	ö	12		20
b	25	ëy	3	q	18		21
c	29	f	26	q	7	u	20
35	f	27	oa	15	ü	17	
c	29	g	30	oi	14	ü	14
ë	36		32	oo	18	ü	18
c	31	g	30	ôo	17	u	21
ch	31	gh	54	ou	16	v	27
êh	29	gh	26	ou	18	w	21
êh	36	h	23	ou	17	x	39
ci	36	1	3	ou	13	x	40
d	42	7	ow	16	ô	37	
d	41	i	3	ôw	13	y	3
dg	32	1	8	oy	14		7
e	4	1	19	p	21		19
	8	ie	6	ph	26	y	3
è	8	j	32	ph	27	z	3
ë	5	j	19	q	19	z	38
è	2						

A SHORT AND SURE WAY OF LEARNING TO READ.

1. In English there are twenty six letters.

2. Five of these letters are called vowels, that is, *vocals*, or *voice letters*, because they can be sounded alone.

The vowels are, A E I O U.

a e i o u.

Their names are, à è i ó ù.

3. Twenty one letters are called consonants, that is, *with-sounders*, because no one of them can be sounded unless it has a vowel with it. The name of each of these consonants is made up of the letter itself, and a vowel either before or after it.

[1] Letters whose sound
ends their name.

LETTER.	NAME.
C c	ec
F f	ef
G g	eg
L l	el
M m	em
N n	en
R r	är
S s	es
X x	ex

[2] Letters whose sound
begins their name.

LETTER.	NAME.
B b	bè
D d	dè
H h	hã
J j	jà
K k	kà
P p	pè
Q q	cù
T t	tè
V v	vè
W w	waw
Y y	yì
Z z	zè or zed

4. Nearly every one of the letters has more than one sound. The different sounds of each letter are shown by dots and accents (´ ` ^).

5. Each vowel, when it has one dot over it, is

* B

sounded like its name, and this sound is called its *name sound*, as,

è	i				ó		
bè	bind	hind	rind	öld	föld	bólt	röll
hé	blind	kind	grind	böld	höld	cólt	dröll
mè	find	mind	wind	cöld	töld	móst	ströll

6. The vowels without any dot are sounded as in the words *nat, net, nit, not, nut*. This sound is called the *first sound* of each vowel.

a	e	i	o	u	a	e	i	o	u
am	em	im	om	um	ap	ep	ip	op	up
ham	hem	him	hom	hum	hap	hep	hip	hop	hup
yam	yem	yim	yom	yum	yap	yep	yip	yop	yup
mam	mem	mim	mom	mum	map	mep	mip	mop	mup
pam	pem	pim	pom	pum	pap	pep	pip	pop	pup
bam	bem	bim	bom	bum	bap	bep	bip	bop	bup
fam	fem	fim	fom	fum	fap	fep	fip	fop	fup
vam	vem	vim	vom	vum	vap	vep	vip	vop	vup
cam			com	cum	cap	kep	kíp	cop	cup
gam			gom	gum	gap			gop	gup
jam	jem	jim	jom	jum	jap	jep	jip	jop	jup
lam	lem	lim	lom	lum	lap	lep	lip	lop	lup
ram	rem	rim	rom	rum	rap	rep	rip	rop	rup
sam	sem	sim	som	sum	sap	sep	síp	sop	sup
tam	tem	tím	tom	tum	tap	tep	típ	top	tup
	dem	dím	dom	dum	dap	dep	díp	dop	dup
nam	nem	ním	nom	num	nap	nep	níp	nop	nup
ab	eb	ib	ob	ub	af	ev	if	ov	uf
hab	heb	hib	hob	hub	haf	hev	hif	hov	huf
yab	yeb	yib	yob	yub	yaf	yev	yif	yov	yuf
mab	meb	mib	mob	mub	maf	mev	mif	mov	muf
pab	peb	pib	pob	pub	paf	pev	pif	pov	puf
bab	beb	bib	bob	bub	baf	bev	bif	bov	buf
fab	feb	fib	fob	fub	faf	fev	fif	fov	fuf

a	e	i	o	u	a	e	i	o	u
vab	veb	vib	vob	vub	vaf	vev	vif	vov	vuf
cab			cob	cub	caf			cov	cuf
gab			gob	gub	gaf			gov	guf
jab	jeb	jib	job	jub	jaf	jev	jif	jov	juf
lab	leb	lib	lob	lub	laf	lev	lif	lov	luf
rab	reb	rib	rob	rub	raf	rev	rif	rov	ruf
sab	seb	sib	sob	sub	saf	sev	sif	sov	suf
tab	teb	tib	tob	tub	taf	tev	tif	tov	tuf
dab	deb	dib	dob	dub	daf	dev	dif	dov	duf
nab	neb	nib	nob	nub	naf	nev	nif	nov	nuf
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc	ag	eg	ig	og	ug
hac	hec	hic	hoc	huc	hag	heg	hig	hog	hug
yac	yec	yic	yoc	yuc	yag	yeg	yig	yog	yug
mac	mec	mic	moc	muc	mag	meg	mig	mog	mug
pac	pec	pic	poc	puc	pag	peg	pig	pog	pug
bac	bec	bic	boc	buc	bag	beg	big	bog	bug
fac	fec	fic	foc		fag	feg	fig	fog	fug
vac	vec	vic	voc		vag	veg	vig	vog	vug
	kec	kic	coc	cuc	cag	keg	kig	cog	cug
gac			goc	guc	gag			gog	gug
jac	jec	jic	joc	juc	jag	jeg	jig	jog	jug
lac	lec	lic	loc	luc	lag	leg	lig	log	lug
rac	rec	ric	roc	ruc	rag	reg	rig	rog	rug
sac	sec	sic	soc	suc	sag	seg	sig	sog	sug
tac	tec	tic	toc	tuc	tag	teg	tig	tog	tug
dac	dec	dic	doc	duc	dag	deg	dig	dog	dug
nac	nec	nic	noc	nuc	nag	neg	nig	nog	nug
al	el	il	ol	ul	as	es	is	os	us
hal	hel	hil	hol	hul	has	hes	his	hos	hus
yal	yel	yil	yol	yul	yas	yes	yis	yos	yus
mal	mel	mil	mol	mul	mas	mes	mis	mos	mus
pal	pel	pil	pol	pul	pas	pes		pos	pus
bal	bel	bil	bol	bul	bas	bes	bis	bos	bus

a	e	i	o	u	a	e	i	o	u
fal	fel	fil	fol	ful	fas	fes	fis	fos	fus
val	vel	vil	vol	vul	vas	ves	vis	vos	vus
cal			col	cul	cas			cos	cus
gal			gol	gul	gas			gos	gus
jal	jel	jil	jol	jul	jas	jes	jis	jos	jus
lal	lel	lil	lol	lul	las	les	lis	los	lus
ral	rel	ril	rol	rul	ras	res	ris	ros	rus
sal	sel	sil	sol	sul	sas	ses	sis	sos	sus
tal	tel	til	tol	tul	tas	tes	tis	tos	tus
dal	del	dil	dol	dul	das	des	dis	dos	dus
nal	nel	nil	nol	nul	nas	nes	nis	nos	nus
at	et	it	ot	ut	ad	ed	id	od	ud
hat	het	hit	hot	hut	had	hed	hid	hod	hud
yat	yet	yit	yot	yut	yad	yed	yid	yod	yud
	wet	wit	wot	wut		wed	wid	wod	wud
mat	met	mit	mot	mut	mad	med	mid	mod	mud
pat	pet	pit	pot	put	pad	ped	pid	pod	pud
bat	bet	bit	bot	but	bad	bed	bid	bod	bud
fat	fet	fit	fot	fut	fad	fed	fid	fod	fud
vat	vet	vit	vot	vut	vad	ved	vid	vod	vud
cat	ket	kit	cot	cut	cad	ked	kid	cod	cud
gat			got	gut	gad				gud
jat	jet	jit	jot	jut	jad	jed	jid	jod	jud
lat	let	lit	lot	lut	lad	led	lid	lod	lud
rat	ret	rit	rot	rut	rad	red	rid	rod	rud
sat	set	sit	sot	sut	sad	sed	sid	sod	sud
tat	tet	tit	tot	tut	tad	ted	tid	tod	tud
dat	det	dit	dot	dut	dad	ded	did	dod	dud
nat	net	nit	not	nut	nad	ned	nid	nod	nud
an	en	in	on	un	man	men	min	mon	mun
han	hen	hin	hon	hun	pan	pen	pın	pon	pun
yan	yen	yın	yon	yun	ban	ben	bın	bon	bun
	wen	wın	won	wun	fan	fen	fin	fon	fun

a	e	i	o	u	a	e	i	o	u
van	ven	vin	von	vun	ran	ren	rin	ron	run
can	ken	kin	con		san	sen	sin	son	sun
gan			gon	gun	tan	ten	tin	ton	tun
jan	jēn	jīn	jōn	jūn	dan	den	dīn	don	dun
lan	len	lin	lon	lun	nan	nen	nīn	non	nun

am	romp	drip	trick	gasp	rest	hunt
ram	mump	op	sick	rasp	crest	and
cram	pump	rop	lock	grasp	test	hand
dram	jump	prop	clock	ask	mist	band
amp	rump	crop	rock	mask	list	land
camp	crump	strop	frock	bask	cost	sand
lamp	ap	drop	crock	lask	rost	end
clamp	rap	ab	melt	flask	frost	wend
ramp	trap	rab	pelt	hast	must	mend
cramp	strap	crab	belt	mast	rust	bend
damp	ep	drab	felt	past	crust	lend
emp	tep	ack	held	vast	dust	rend
hemp	step	rack	urn	last	ant	send
im	ip	crack	burn	yest	ent	tend
rim	rip	ick	spurn	west	went	yond
brim	grip	kick	turn	pest	sent	pond
imp	trip	rick	asp	best	tent	bond
lmp	strip	brick	hasp	vest	punt	fond

7. Any letter with a single dot under it is not sounded. A letter that is not sounded is said to be *silent*; as, b in deht, lamb, comh, dumb.

8. An e without any mark is usually not sounded at the end of a word; as, twelve.

This e is called a *silent e final*.

9. But an e not marked has its name sound at the end of a word of one syllable, in which there is no other vowel; as,

be, he, me, we, ye.

LESSON I.

he can run. he led us. we fled from him. it will burn us. lift it up. we must send him. he can tell me. we must not run fast. he ran from ten men. he hid it from me. he trod on it, and it bit him. we did not tell him. he did not rob us. we must let him run. we must ask him. he did not run from us. a lamb ran from an old man. a kid fled from a blind man. we must not bend it. he will tell me. we will not sell it. he told me. we will hold him. he will bind it, and kill it. we must fold it up. if we can find him, we will tell him. he will fill it. when will it be? he lost a comb. we met a dumb man. he must mend a pen. we had a clock. he will send a lamp. he cut a rod. we must not romp. can he mend a crock?

10. An unmarked a, i, o, or u has its name sound if it is next before a silent e final, or if it is next before a single consonant which is followed by a silent e final; as,

o in foe	a in babe	e in here	i in wide
woe	fade	mere	bite
u in due	made	mete	fire
	lake		hide
	make		life
	take		kite
	name		spite
	fame		bide
	lame		dine
	flame		fine
	same		file
	hate		mile
	base		side

o in robe	home	u in cure
bone	tone	pure
hope	stone	use
yoke	cone	tube
broke	cope	tune
rode	hole	mule
note	fore	mute

LESSON II.

a mad man made me run. it will fade. we must not take it. we gave him a name. fire will burn. he broke a bone. a mad man made a fire, and it burnt a babe in bed. we made him send it. a lad swam in a lake. he can cure us. we must hope. it will bite. we must hide it from him. we did not find life in it. it can hop, and we hope it will run. we must not climb on it. he fled from a foe. a dog will hide a bone. he stole a fat hen. he came home. we broke a lamp. he will take cold. a lame man ran a mile.

11. But the unmarked vowel keeps its first sound if the final e has a dot under it; aš,
have, live, gone.

LESSON III.

he must have a run. we have land, and must till it. it must have milk. we can live here. he will have time.

12. An unmarked final o has its name sound; aš,
lo, no, so, go.

13. The pronoun I is sounded i.

14. The letter s, when it has one dot over it, aš š, is sounded like z, and may be called eš, that is, ez; aš,
aš, haš, is, hiš, riše, wiše.

LESSON IV.

no man can tell me. he told me so. go and find it. he is not in bed. he has left his home. he will have no more. did he not tell us so? he is not wise. he has no time. he came home at ten o'clock. we must not go till nine. he rose at five. he had no more. he left his babe in bed. we must ask him his name. he has not sent it, and so I have not got it. no wise man will act so. I can find no use in it. we must use it. I set my hat on a peg. we must hate no man. it is hot. I have not met him. he is gone.

15. *Accent*.—There are three marks that are sometimes set over vowels:

- / is called the acute accent,
- \ is called the grave accent, and
- ^ is called the circumflex accent.

The acute accent is set over the first vowel of that syllable, on which the stress of the voice must be laid in sounding a word. The grave accent does not show where the stress of the voice is to be laid, but only teaches how the vowel is to be sounded. The circumflex accent is made up of both the others, and shows that the stress of the voice must be laid on the syllable where it is placed, and also that the vowel must be sounded as if a grave accent were on that vowel. Thus, the stress of the voice must be laid on the second syllable in the following words:

atténd	défénd
abáse	dépénd
béfóre	désígn
conféss	désíre
décláre	offénd
défile	· proféss

If there is no accent marked, the stress of the voice must be laid on the first syllable, unless the word ends in ion. Thus, the stress of the voice must be laid on the first syllable of the following words :

camel	famine	visit
fragment	napkin	parents
hatred	timid	

The stress of the voice is some-times called the accent.

16. The letter y becomes a vowel when there is no vowel in the same syllable, and also if it is at the end of a syllable. If it has no mark it is sounded like i, and if it has a dot over it it is sounded like i ; as,

hymn	tyrant
duty	
happy	

17. An unmarked final y is sounded like i, if it is at the end of a word of one syllable, in which there is no other vowel ; or if it is at the end of any word, and has an accent over it ; as,

by	try	apply	reply
fly	my	comply	rely
dry		deny	

18. If the letters wh begin a word, the h is sounded before the w ; as, when, whip, white, why.

LESSON V.

he told me before. I cannot attend. I will try.
it is my duty. we must not deny it. he is happy.
if he will not let me, I cannot go. he must ask his
parents when he can go home. tell me why he did
not go. I came from my home at nine o'clock. I
cannot fly, but I can run. I cannot write, but I will

try. a camel can travel in sand. I will réplý. we cannot rélý on him. he will not complý. I dépend on him, and he will défénd me. we must travel by land. I cannot find my home. we cannot livè here. he will lament. he must applý himsèlf more. I cannot attend in time. it is a timid hare. I have lost my knife.

19. When the letter c cömes befóre e, i, or y, it is sounded like s, and is called cè, that is, sè ; as,
face, city, price, cýpress.

When the letter g cömes befóre e, i, or y, it is sounded like j, and is called gè, that is, jè ; as,
age, rage, rigid, règent.

Thèse sounds of cè and gè are called soft sounds ; and the sounds of ec and eg are called hard.

But if thère is a dot över the c or g, it keeps its hard sound, and is called eg, èven when follòwed by e, i, or y ; as, get, givè, bègin, forgèt, forgíve.

20. The letters c and g keep thèir soft sound befóre an e with a dot under it, and havè thèir hard sound befóre a, u, or h, with a dot under it ; as,

güest	ghòst
güide	
güile	
güilt	
plägue	

LESSON VI.

I set my hat in its place. he struck me in my face. we can shìde on ice. he tòld me his age. he is in a rage. he fell and cut his face. get up and givè me a pen. he is my gùest. I will gùide him. he has no gùile in him. I confèss I am gùilty. we must not plägue him. he is gùiltless.

21. When the letter h follows c, g, p, s, or t, it loses its own sound, and the two letters together make a new sound, and they have a name belonging to the double letter. The double letter must, in spelling, be treated as one letter.

22. The double letter sh is called esh; as,
 fish she shame dish shin shop
 brush ship shut wish shine shape

23. The three letters tch make but one sound, which is called etch; as,
 batch, catch, latch, latchet, fetch, ditch, stitch, witch.

24. The double letter ch has three sounds, and a name for each sound; as,

[1] without any mark, it is called ché, that is, tché :

chime	lurch
chim	much
chip	such
child	rich
chose	which
church	

[2] with a dot over the c it is sounded like k, and is called ché, that is, ké; as,

âche, echo, scheme.

[3] with two dots over the c it is sounded like sh, and is called ché, that is, shé; as,

bench	branch
bunch	flinch
	trench

25. The double letter th has two sounds and two names:

[1] without a mark it is called thé; as,
 them, then, than, this, that, these, those.

[2] with a dot over the t its name is eth ; as,
bôth, cloth, thim, thick.

Bêcause the wôrd “that” has several meanings, an accent is put over it when it is the opposite of “this.”

LESSON VII.

she must go home. she will not find it. when did she give him the pen? shut it up. it is a shame. brush my hat. this child came with me. he chose that pen. why did he tell us that sad story? he is such a bad child, that he must go home. this is the man that we met. which is the man that told us that tale? I am not rich. the ship will go on the lake. we must shut the bag. I cannot catch fish. it is in the ditch. make fast the latch. we came back from church. my face will ache. he can sit on a bench. give him a bunch. take this branch. cut a wide trench. give them the pen. take up the pin. wipe up that blot. that cloth is thin. this plate is thick. both can go. we must not flinch. that is not a bad scheme. the bells will chime. he cut his thumb. she must take the cloth. I shun such a bad child. he fed his child on rice. he left us in the lurch.

26. The double letter ph is sounded like f, and is named phi, that is, fi ; as,

Philip, philosopher.

27. An f with a dot over it is sounded like v ; as, of.

28. The double letter gh, when it has no mark over it, is not sounded, and is called eg, hä ; as, dough, which is sounded dô, and though, sounded thô.

The double letter gh, when it has a dot over it, is sounded like f, and is called ghè, that is, fè ; as, rough, which is sounded ruf.

29. The double letter dg is sounded like j, and is called edge, that is, ej ; as,

hedge	judge	sedge
grudge	pledge	wedge

LESSON VIII.

both of them might sit on the same bench. Philip is a wise philosopher. it is a bright night. we might find him. the light is gone. it is a sad sight. I have lost the lash of my whip. it is of an odd shape. she is shy. I live more in the sun than in the shade. she must fetch rice from the shop. he shot a timid hare. the sun will shine brightly. he set the hot fish on a cold dish. he came wet from the ditch. we will chat with him. he cannot tell us the depth of the pit. he struck it thrice. she will clothe him in black. make this rope tight. that is not right. fetch a match, and get a light. stretch this cloth. I cannot judge him. she will grudge us. I set it on its edge. she will dry that napkin on the hedge. he will send us a pledge. I will drive this wedge. she must light the fire with sedge.

30. The double letter ng is called eng ; as,

bring	sing	long	thing	throng
hang	song	strong	thong	wrong

31. If a dot is placed over the n in ng, each letter is sounded separately, and they are spelled en, gè ; as, àngel, chànge, rànge, stránge, hùnge, sínge.

32. When an n comes before g, k, q, or x, it is sounded as ng (eng) ; as, longest, strongest, bank, rank, think, drink, sink. But the n keeps its proper sound when it has a dot over it ; as, mañkînd.

LESSON IX.

he sits on a bank. she will thank him. we must

not think him so bad. the ship will sink in the lake. she will not drink *thát* milk. he is strong. my time is not long. it is a *stráñge* thing. he must *cháñge* his place. she *tóld* me a long tale. he will sing a song. *thát* plank is thick. *thát* rope is the strongest of the whole. this is the longest line. she is angry at us.

33. The vowels with two dots over them are sounded as follows :

ä	ë	ï	ö	ü
bälm	ëre	maríne	abóve	büll
hálf	thère	maçhíne	cóme	büsh
pälm	whère	ravíne	dóne	büshel
psälm			döve	füll
			löve	püll
				püt

34. The vowels with two dots under them are sounded as follows :

ä	ë	ï	ö	ü
tälk	düteous	çhristían	dö	dissuáde
wälk			löse	
wär			möve	
wärm			prove	
wärn			shöe	
wräth			whö	

LESSON X.

gíve me hálf of it. I háve cut the pälm of my hand. he sang a long psälm. I am not wärm. we must wärn him. wär is a sad thing. he must not tälk. cöme and take a wälk with me. we met him thère. whère can I find it? I háve not döne so. we will not dö it. whö will cöme with me? take off my shöe. he ran tó and fro. here is a döve. dö not löse my glöve. she did not löve him. it is abóve me. she strove tó take it from me. I think it is

not well tọ dọ so. we will gịve it tọ him. will she côme with me? we will prọve it tọ him. I cannot mọve it. pùt it on the desk. pùll off my shọe. my hand is fùll. thát is a wild bìll. I met sọme ọf them thère. he will not côme alọne. dọ not lọse the place. he has lost the ọnly thing we gave him. we must warn him not tọ dọ so. cut off a branch from thát bìsh. dọ not pùsh so. pùt the rice in a bìshel. she will dissuade him from such conduct. he is fùll ọf wràth. she is wróth at thát. I cannot grasp thát with my mind. he has brọken the hinge. she is singng while she sits by the fire, and is singe-ing the dress.

35. The letter u with a grave accent is sounded like ọ ; as,

trùth, trùly, trùe.

36. The vowels with three dots ọver them are sounded as follọws :

ă like e ; as, âny, mânia.

ĕ like ä ; as, clĕrk.

ö like ü ; as, wölf, wöman.

û like e ; as, bŭry.

37. The vowels with three dots under them are all sounded like ı ; as,

Ẹnglish, buşy, wọmen.

38. The vowel ą is sounded like o ; as,

wânt, wąs, wąsh, wątch, whąt.

39. The vowel ô is sounded like wu ; as,

ône, ônce.

40. An unmarked a, follọwed by ll, is sounded like ą ; as,

all, call, fall, gall, hall, small, wall.

But the a keeps its *first sound* if there is a dot under the second l; as, shall.

LESSON XI.

she must tell the whole truth. I do not think that it is true. he spoke truly. she is not truthful. he will tell that to all men. it will be of no use to call him yet. he must take care not to fall. she sat in the hall. we can walk home. he went back to find the ball. shall I give him the pen? she shall not go with me. he will not try to work. will he also come? I cannot find any thing there. she did not put many pens in the desk. many men will come back. have we lost any thing? she is a tall woman. the dog ran from a wolf. we met five tall women. she cannot talk English. we shall be busy. who will bury him? I think it was a sad tale. he must wash his hands. I have lost my watch. we do not want to go home. we wish to live here. There is the woman that we came to talk with. I have not met more than one man in all my walk. I have put one pen in my desk. she put two caps in that place. we put three hats there. she met us only once.

41. The letter r often changes the sound of the vowel before it.

[1] The letters ar are sounded like är in a word of one syllable, or in any syllable that has the accent; as,

are	large	barn	farming
far	mark	star	alarming
guard	arm	part	
hard	farm		

But the a in ar keeps its *first sound* if the next letter is either an öther r or a vowel; as,
carry, marry, tarry.

[2] The letters *er* and *ir* are sounded nearly like *ur*; *aś*,

herb	were	birth	anger	fäther	mānger
herd	bird	first	longer	möther	messeñger
her	gird	adder	answer	bröther	strānger
err	third	after	scatter	sister	stronger

But if the syllable *er* or *ir* is followed by a syllable beginning with an öther *r*, or with a vowel, and has the accent, the *first sound* of *e* or *i* is kept; *aś*,

merry, very, irregular.

[3] The letters *or* are sounded nearly like *ar* in a word of one syllable, or in any syllable that has the accent; *aś*,

form	lord	forty
storm	thorn	morning
corn	sort	orphan
horn	north	

But the *o* in *or* keeps its *first sound* if the next syllable begins with an öther *r*, or with a vowel; *aś*,

sorry, forest.

LESSON XII.

it is not far to go. it was in the barn. that star is very bright. he works on the farm. he broke his arm. we are not far from home. she will guard him from all harm. she gave him a large part of what she had. we made a mark in the place. he left it in the barn. she must not carry it back to him. why did he tarry so long? he gave her a pen. she cut some herbs. he has flocks and herds. we must not err from the right path. we were glad he did not come. the bird was in her nest. this is the third time. I came first, and he did not come

till long after me. my fäther and möther are living here, but my bröther and sister will live there a much longer time. did he call on the stranger? there was not much danger. he put it in the manger. she must arrange it with more care. she is very merry, and we are not very sorry. we must do as we are bid. the wind is from the north. we must go forth. there will be a storm. he will grind some corn. he is winding some twine. that bull has lost one of his horns. I have hurt my finger with a thorn. he must do nothing of the sort. we shall find more than forty of them. what shall we find in the forest? I must not forget my bag. I hope he will forgive me. I think this is the longest chamber. this letter is written on very thin paper. he wrote the will on parchment. he has not written a quarter as much as I have.

42. When two dots are placed under an l or r, the l or r is to be sounded after the vowel that follows it, and the e in le or re is sounded very short; as,

able •	temple	centre	iron
cable			
simple			
table			

43. If a word ends in es, the e is silent, unless it follows c (ce), s, ch, sh, or x; and the vowel next before the e must be sounded as if the s were not there; as,

dove	doves	drive	drives	bite	bites
face	faces	life	lives		
rose	roses	fish	fishes		

44. If a word ends in ed, the e is generally not sounded, unless the letter before it is either d or t ;

and the vowel next before the e must be sounded as if the d were not there ; as,

arrive, arrived ; prize, prized ; divért, divérted.

LESSON XIII.

she is not able to do that. it will fall from the table. what a simple child it is ! this is the centre of the circle. the smith has made a shoe for the horse. he made it from part of a bar of iron. I was unable to tell him at what time he might come. here are two doves. she loves the little child very much. she lives far from us. we hope to spend better lives. the lives of five men were lost there. that man drives two horses. she has five roses. his father has worked at many places. some fishes live in salt water, and others in fresh. he lived in this place a very long time. ravens are very long-lived. she talked with me a little while. we walked in the garden with his mother. her father desired me to bring him some roses. she talks very glibly, but does not work well. her tongue is more active than her fingers.

45. The letter *t* is sounded like *ch* ; as,
natural.

46. The letter *ș* is sounded like *sh* ; as,
șure, șurely.

47. The letter *ș* is sounded nearly like *zy* (*y* being a consonant) ; as,
meășure, treășure.

48. The letter *q* is always sounded like *k* ; and *qu* are sounded like *kw* ; as,

quit	require	conquer
quite	request	

49. The letter x has three sounds :

[1.] When unmarked, like ks ; as,

tax

wax

flax

six

vex

[2.] With one dot over it, like gz ; as,

exáct

exált

exámíne

exúlt

[3.] With two dots over it, like z ; as,

Xénophon.

LESSON XIV.

it is not natúral to do so. she is an unnátural möther. whát is the nátúre of the plan ? who can meásure it ? it is a vast treásure. I cannot find ány pleásure in such a wörk. I am sûre it is not safe to wálk here. sûrely she can tell me whére she pút it. the child will not quit its möther. I rè-quésted him to cöme. he döes not rèquire thát of me. here are six boxeş. he had two foxeş. I went into the garden that I might gather söme flax, but I gathered very little. I cannot find the wax. we must not vex him. she is very exáct. he will exámíne whát I have wñten. he will be exálted to a lofty place. we will be glad, exúlt and sing. I am not áble to fix it in its proper place. mix this wáter with the milk. he shall cöme next to her. whát wás the text ? she met six oxen. the foxeş stole six hens. pút the yoke on the neck of the ox. the águe is bad enóugh, but the plágue is much wörse. cleánsé thát cloth.

50. The letters *ion* are sounded like *yun* ;
 the letters *sion* and *tion* are sounded like *shun* ; and
 the letters *šion* are sounded like *šun*.

The stress of the voice must always be placed on the syllable next before *ion*.

If the *i* on *ion* has any mark, its sound will be known by that mark.

union	mansion	nation	confusion	lion
dominion	passion	position	persuasion	question
		notion	evasion	
		motion		
		lotion		

The letters *ti* and *ci* when before an unmarked *a*, *i*, *o*, or *u* are sounded like *sh* ; as,

martial	gracious
partial	

LESSON XV.

we must unite in completing the work, for union is strength. here are some omons. he will have dominion over all in the land. she must not do such a bad action. he did not mention it to me. he has an odd notion. where did I put the potion that was sent for the child to drink? here is the lotion to wash his bad leg with. he has come from the station. she has lost her situation, and cannot get an other place. what is his condition? she is in addition, he is in subtraction, and I am in multiplication; but division is much harder. we must not be in a passion. what a strange confusion! others told me so. it was not the same dog but an other. we had no provisions with us. it was a national calamity. she was very partial. he sang a martial song. the man is very gracious.

51. When two vowels come together in the same syllable they are called a diphthong. The letter w some-times forms part of a diphthong, having the effect of u.

52. Some-times one of the vowels is marked as silent, and is there-fore not sounded ; as,

air	fair	tear
bear	friend	trouble
dead	hair	wear
death	head	yea
door	pair	
double	pour	

LESSON XVI.

my old friend is dead. do not strike my head. I cannot bear it. we met a dancing bear. we shall wear black clothes. shut the door. here is a pair of shoes. let us walk in the fresh air. pour some water on my hands. I will comb my hair a second time. he will give me double the labour that she did. do not trouble him so much.

53. ea, ee, ei, and ie are all sounded like e ; as,

ea	ee	ei	ie
beat	deed	ceil	belief
each	feed	seize	believe
east	flee	conceive	chief
feast	free	décéive	field
heat	heed	percéive	fierce
knead	knee	récéive	grief
leaf	need	concét	grieve
meat	see	décét	shield
peace	thee	récéipt	thief
sea	three		wield
seat	tree		
tea			

LESSON XVII.

we walked by the sea. she came to see us. he drank tea with us. here is a rose leaf. each of us must go to his seat. we shall have a treat. the heat makes me wish to sit in the shade. she has no meat to eat. the sun rises in the east. we must not quarrel, but be at peace with each other. the child sits on the knee of its mother. here are three roses. she will flee from them. let us sit under the tree. give heed to what he tells us. there is no need to do that. I cannot see where it is. come and feed the baby. that was a strange deed. he was felling a tree, and it fell on him, and it almost killed him. his feet are so weak that he is not able to walk. he seized the robber, and put him in prison. I cannot wish to deceive him, and so I will tell him all the truth. when will he receive his wages? he fears to face the foe. I see guilt in his face. I do not believe it. let us go into the field. this is the chief thing. it made him grieve much. he was a thief, and stole what was in the bag. it was a strong but small shield. this is so long a weapon that he cannot wield it.

54. èi is sounded like à; aś,
hèir, thèir.

55. èy is sounded like i; aś,
èye.

LESSON XVIII.

this little child is hèir to a large estate. thèir father and mother are both dead. he struck me between my eyes. she cannot close her eyes.

56. au, aw, and ou are sounded like a; as,

aught	dawn	brought
caught	draw	nought
cause	law	ought
naughty	saw	sought
slaughter		thought

57. äu is sounded like ä; as,

äunt
 draught
 läugh
 läughter

LESSON XIX.

what was the cause of that mistake? I cannot tell him aught on the subject. we caught many fishes. there was a frightful slaughter. the law is very clear on that matter. we saw the whole battle, and a shocking sight it was. that horse cannot draw the cart. the dawn began to appear. she ought not to do such a thing. we brought him home. I can see nought to justify her conduct. she sought her child with many tears. she must not tear her frock. we thought it might do some harm. his aunt and his uncle were walking in the garden, and trampled on a number of ants. why did she laugh so much? perhaps it was to try by her laughter to hide a sad heart; but it is a hard thing quite to conceal the feelings. she gave him a draught of cold water. he drank some warm tea. the doctor sent him a draught in a bottle, to cure a cold he had caught by sitting in a draught of wind when he was warm. this was thoughtless and unwise.

58. éau, eu, and ew, are sounded like ù ; as,

béauty	feud	dew
béautifûl		few
		ķnew
		new
		vĕw

LESSON XX.

it is wrong to stir up feuds. we must try to end quarrels quickly. there is a heavy dew on the grass. she ķnew him not in his new dress. few persons have so fine a vĕw. whât a beauté ! never have I heard such beautéfûl music.

59. eau, êw, oa, and ôw, are sounded like ô ; as,

beau	sêw	board	blôw.
		boat	flôw
		float	grôw
		moat	ķnôw
		throat	ôwe
			slôw
			sôw.

LESSON XXI.

he is such a beau in his new dress. she must sêw her frock, and he will sôw the seeds. the wind bégân to blôw. the waters flôw very slôwly. the trees have ceased grôwing. no man can ķnôw thât. we ôwe him a debt of thankfulness. the waves tossed the boat. he seized me by the throat. this vessel can hardly float. thêre is but little water in the moat. this board has been bored full of holes. thêre is very little snôw in thât field. he went abroad, to escâpe from thosê to whôm he ôwed mōney.

60. öo and öu are sounded like ü ; as,

böök	cöüld
fööd	shöüld
fööt	wöüld
gööd	
löök	
stöod	
töök	
wööd	

LESSON XXII.

thát is a very göod böök. he stöod with öne föot in the boat and the öther on the shore. this flesh is not göod for fööd. löök at this bëautifül böök. she shöüld not talk so fast. why cöüld he not sit still in his seat ? cöüld she cöme, if I werë tō invíte her ? I cannot see why yōu shöüld be so angry for so trifling a fault. the poor girl cöüld hardly avóid it. I think that thát “thát” that thát gentleman used ought tō have been “which.”

60. oo, ou. and èw, are sounded like ù ; as,

loose	thróugh	drèw
moon	yōu	thrèw
noon	yōur	withdrèw
smooth	yōuth	
soon		
too		

LESSON XXIII.

did yōu tell me trüly, why it wàs yōu did not cöme ? yōur fäther will be thère. his yōuth is no excúse for such folly ; though söme persöns perhåps will be ready tō excúse him. it is pleàsant tō walk by the light of the moon. the horse soon broke loose, and

ran back to the stable. what a smooth sea ! through the whole afternoon the sun has been too hot for a comfortable walk. he drew me aside, told his tale, and then withdrew from the room. he threw a stone into the water. the swallows will soon take their flight. I hope to-morrow will be a fine day. he hopes to be able to shoot some partridges among the turnips. that bird hops along on the high road. his dog will fetch and carry almost any thing that is not too big or too heavy. I could not comply with his desire. you would not confess your fault, as you ought to have done.

61. ai, ay, éa, ëi, and ey, are sounded alike ; as,

fam	day	break	feign	prey
faith	hay	great	reign	they
hail	may		reins	convéy
laid	pay		weigh	survéy
maid	pray		eight	
nail	say			
pain	betray			
rain				
sail				
tail				

62. ai and ay are sounded like the *first sound* of e ; as,

again	says
against	
said	
sail	

LESSON XXIV.

I put no faith in his fair speeches. the hail fell for a short time ; but, when the wind changed, it was succeeded by rain. he hung his coat on a nail in the

wall. when the wind wás high, and the sea rough, he took up the mast, and laid it, with the sail, in the bottom of the boat. the little maid wás caught in the rain. the whole day has been one of hail and snow. may I say that you will come soon? there will be a great storm; and I should advise you to make haste home. cut up this wood, and break these branches. gather some kindling, to light a fire for your breakfast. do not feign to know what you are ignorant of. I would fain know why he did not come. no king is likely to reign a great many years. weigh well your words before you speak. they are like hungry wolves, greedy after prey. he must pay what is due to you. they said that it was impossible to reach the place in good time. you must come again soon. he ran against me in the twilight. she says you ought not to go. she put on her veil. he said she was a widow. he gave me a very ugly blow. the woman seems almost crazy. he came to bid me adieu. the weather is very hazy; we can hardly distinguish any thing a few yards off. give him some-thing to assuage his pain. you must be on your guard against such faults.

63. oi and oy are sounded alike; as,

boil	boy
broil	joy
join	toy
noise	annoy
voice	destroy
void	
avoid	

LESSON XXV.

speak with a gentle voice; and do not make so great

a noise. boil the beef, and broil the fish. you seem to be void of understanding. do you not know that you ought to behave more wisely? a naughty boy will speedily do mischief. this will put an end to all our joy. a child is not long pleased with the same toy; it breaks one, and then wants an other. we must avoid giving trouble. I saw a boy that was deaf and dumb. the hail may destroy the whole crop. do not annoy him in that way.

64. ou and ow are sounded alike; as,

bough	house	bow	how
cloud	houses	brow	now
drought	loud	drown	vow
found	plough	fowl	
	thou		

LESSON XXVI.

he will bow down. he has bent his bow, and made it ready. now we will look for the longest bough on this tree. we shall soon see how to do it. she sat down in the middle of the room. he found the sow among the flower-beds. what fine fowls these are! how many houses are there here! what a dark cloud is behind the town! how loud the thunder sounded! before we sow the land, we must plough it well. be careful to make straight furrows. the seed that he sowed did not grow, on account of the great drought. the high wind caught the sail, and upset the little boat; so that the two boys, who could not swim, were drowned. this caused great sorrow to the parents of both the poor fellows. they were buried, at the same time, in a church-yard that lies on the brow of the hill over-looking the sea. he is a

lâzy man, and will neither plough nor sôw. almost all men gain their bread either by the sweat of their brow, or the toil of their brain ; and they who are not obliged to wôrk for their fôod, must find sôme employment for themselves, in order to prêsérve their health. there is a grêat quântity of snôw on the ground. lôok on thát crôw, which is perched on the highest bough of the tree. the cock bégân to crôw. the flowers will soon ôpen, if we get a few warm showers. they wândered from house to house, and from chàmber to chàmber. thát road is dàngerous on accôunt of the nearness of the chffs. light me a candle from thát wax tâper. be càrefül not to squâbble abôut trifles. he squândered his mônëy, by spending it on things he did not wânt. waste not, wânt not. he tied the mule to the mângër, by a halter that wâs too weak to hôld the animal ; and so it quickly broke loose, and ran to the pond, to get a draught of water. poor thing ! it wâs very thirsty. I cannot quençh my thirst. he drank mǎny cups of tea, but cöuld not satisfý hinsélf. he will soon bégín to quârrel with yôu ; but, if yôu gíve him a gentle answer, he will see his folly. yôu must gargle yôur mouth. his throát is much inflámed, and his tóngue swollen. they let down the anchör by means of the cáble. he stôod in the bow of the boat. her mouth is sore ; yôu must gíve her a little alum. yôu cannot swállow so large a piece. take cöurage ; the wôrst will soon be ôver. he bound up his wôunds, pöuring in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn.

65. The mark ~ (called the *short mark*), püt över any letter, shôws that it is not in the same syllable as the letter béfonë it. If the mark is on the first letter of a wôrd, thát letter is not in the same syllable as the

next letter. The short mark, piit över a vowel, shöws also that the vowel is not silent, and that it has its *first sound*.

běing	sěeth	wickěd	nakěd (nákěd)
eašiēr	rěäl	profited	
eašiēst	lēārněd	višited	

66. When a wörd is separated by a hýphen, each of its parts is sounded as a separate wörd ; as,
shep-herd, fore-téll, fore-fäther.

67. When a w or y cömes bétwéen twō vowels, it is tō be sounded with the first, if thère is no short mark on the first vowel ; as,
drawer, drawing.

But if a short mark is püt on the first vowel, or a hýphen after it, the w or y begíns the next syllable ; as,
ăwáy, re-wārd, be-yónd.

LESSON XXVII.

which of the twō things is eašiēr for yōu tō dō ? whât werē they saying tō yōu ? whât sēest thou thère ? he sēeth that they seethe flesh in a large cauldron. yōu must lēārn diligēntly while yōu are yōung ; and yōu will be the happiēr for it as yōu grōw up tō manhōod. it wās a wickěd thing tō treat thāt poor old man in such a way. yōu will never be a lēārněd man, if yōu are an idlē boy. all my toil profited me nōthing. they rēquited his grēat kindness in a very strānge and ungrātefiil way. she višited me in my sickness ; and I am thankfūl for her kindness. his bounty wās very grēat. his löve is rěäl. rěälly I dō not knōw. he tōok my böök, and ran äwáy läughing at me ; and, his legs bēing longer than mine, I cōuld not catch him. whât shall be my

re-wárd? he wáلكed áwáy, be-yónd the sound óf my voice. I cöüld not make him hear whát I méant tó say. we cannot fore-téll füture événts. he inhérits thát land from his fore-fáther's. I fore-sáw that yóu wöüld be displéased with her conduct, bécáüse she did not condúct hersélf prúdently. the child is quite nakéd. sôme pressing búşiness called him áwáy from home. yóu oughť not tó snatch áwáy my böök.

68. Any combinations of vowels not already mentioned must be sounded in two syllables, unless one or more is marked as being silent; as,

créate	piety	rùn
crüel	póem	science
	pòet	violent

LESSON XXVIII.

are yóu not góing tó sêhool? he créates gréat confúşion by his disórderly conduct. he tried hard tó décéive us, but cöüld not succéed. he seems tó be a man óf trüe piety. the child is quite quiet now. she has a violent temper; and thát is very trying tó her family. the poor child wás crýing on accóunt óf the cold. he wás an unkínd fáther, and a crüel man. he will úse threáts, but yóu must not mind his violence. he struck his elbów agáinst the chàir. she wrote a bécútiful pòem. I see no reasón tó dóubť the réálty óf the stóry. thát pòet has gréat skill.

69. The follówing list contémş wórdş that are sounded alike, though they are wřtten differently.

áir	aught	bean	beer	berth
ëre	ought	been	bier	birth
hèir				
all	ball	beau	bell	boar
awl	bawl	bów	belle	bore

bough	fam	knight	peal	seam
bow	fëign	night	peel	seem
bread	famt	knot	pole	sëw
bred	fëimt	not	pöll	so
brëwed	fäir	kñow	pore	sòw
brood	fare	no	pòur	sight
call	find	kñows	pray	site
caul	fined	noše	prey	sloe
cause	foul	lead	ram	slòw
cawš	fowl	led	rëign	soar
ceil	hall	leak	rams	sore
seal	haul	leek	rëms	sole
chèws	hart	meat	right	sòul
choose	heart	meet	rite	söme
dear	hear	might	wright	sum
deer	here	mite	ring	sön
dew	heard	nay	wring	sun
due	herd	nëigh	road	thèr
die	him	nöne	rode	thère
dye	hymn	nun	rowed	thrèw
doe	hole	oar	roe	througħ
dough	whole	ore	row	thyme
döne	hour	pär	rose	time
dun	our	pare	rows	töld
ewe	in	pear	scene	tölled
yew	inn	pause	seen	tön
yóu	knead	pawš	sea	tun
eye	need	peace	see	vam
I	knew	piece		vëm
	new			

LESSON XXIX.

it is not right to write so badly, if you can do better. he wrote a book about the rites of that strange people. he is a wheel-wright. he rode on the high road, while we rowed on the water. a brave knight went forth on a moon-light night to seek the foe. this tiny mite has but little might; we might find thousands like it, in a small piece of decayed cheese. if you will hold your peace, you shall have a piece of cake. do you know how to knit? no; I do not know. this knot is tied so tight, that I am not able to untie it. my dear child, you must sit down, so; while I sit and sew your new frock, and your father goes out to sow some seeds in the garden. bow your head a little, or else you will knock it against that bough. you ought not to do aught of that kind. he put the whole of it in a small hole. we shall fare badly, unless we have fair weather. she knew that the book was new. he will pore over his task, and I will pour out the tea. there I saw their aunt. he led me to a pipe of lead, that was made to lead away the water. this is the heaviest rain we have had in this king's reign; and, if it rains much longer, it will spoil my new reins. what has he done with the dun cow? he bore off the head of the boar. as soon as I told him that the little girl was dead, he tolled the bell. she is quite a belle. my dear boy, you shall go with me, to see the deer in the park. they set down the bier, and each of them drank a glass of beer, before they bore the body to the grave. I will pare these apples; and then I will give you a pear to eat, while I fetch a pair of gloves. when he went to ceil the room, he found a seal near the door. look at the pretty lambs; but do not go near that ram,

lest he should butt with his horns. the waggon brought a tun of wine and a ton of coals. he threw a stone through the window. he was bred to a trade, but was not able to gain his bread by it. his son and he walked in the sun, while we sat in the shade. do you see that boat on the sea, and that ewe, with her two lambs, near the yew tree? I feel a pain in my right eye. I asked the nun to sell me some lace, but she told me they made none. look at this row of fish, and examine the roe of this fish. we six little girls sit in two rows, and each has a rose. we arose with the sun, and the boat-man, helped by his son, rows us on the water. though they could find no law on the point, they fined him for his conduct. he would fain have deceived me, and so began to feign that he had never seen me before. we sought in vain for a vein of metal. let each man take an oar, and we will soon row away with this boat-load of copper ore. it is not meet that you should eat my meat. he began to haul up the packages that lay in the hall. he chews his meat slowly, while I take a long time to choose what I will eat. let us join him in singing that hymn. if he should call again, give him the caul of the sheep. he did nothing but bawl, like a booby, when he lost his ball. she has no need to knead so much dough. we all must die once. this man's trade is to dye wool. within an hour we shall reach our house. the taste of the sloe is so tart, that I am slow in eating a sloe-tart. she will knead the dough, while her husband kills the doe. pay me what is due to me. there is a heavy dew. they stuck on a pole the numbers at the close of the poll. the dog's nose is very good; by it he knows where to find the game. listen to that peal of bells. give me that orange-peel. I pray you do not become

a prey to anger. we heard the löwing of the herd. I cöulð not have the heart to kill thát nòble hart, that the hunters had been pursúing so long. she döes not seem to know how to séw a seam. some boys wöulð soon dö thát sum. the sight of the place wås móurnfúl to me; for the site of the house in which I wås born wås occupied bȳ standing corn. all the flowers of my pretty garden, which I had nursed with so much care, werę gone. not a söl soul wås thäre; I wås the sole tenant of the place. I wås in gréat pain, from the sole of my föot to the crown of my head. it wås a silly feat, to wälk with his feet agáinst the ceiling. this is the föurth day since he came förth out of his house. it wås the eigth day after his arríval. I have been löoking for a bean, but can find öny a pea. all that I cöulð see wås the shoe-mäker's awl. never since his birth did he sleep in so snug a berth. in the place whère he had brèwed his ale, thäre wås a brood of chickens. the cloth wås so coarse, that of cöurse it wås much cheaper than the öther. whåt is the cause, that the daw caws so fréquently? she made a föint that she wås göing to faint. the weäther wås so foul, that not a fowl wöulð leave the yard. he came in a coach from the inn. I tried to stop the leak in the boat, with a leek from my basket. at a pause in the müsic the bear raised his paws. she begán to wring her hands, as soon as she heard the bells ring. such a sad scene I had never seen beföre. the bird cöulð not soar. I had a sore leg. I had no time to fetch äny thyme from the garden. Did you hear the ass bray? nay; I heard the horse nēigh. the weäther wås so fine, that he töok out his sön and hēr, to wälk in the sun and enjý the wärm air; but, ere they had been long out of the house, the wind chänged, and the air becáme quite cöld.

70. The following list consists of words that are sounded differently, though they are spelled alike.

bow }	tear }	insult }
bów }	teár }	insúlt }
cant }	use }	object }
căn't }	uše }	objéct }
close }	excúse }	présent }
close }	excúse }	présént }
live }	absent }	produce }
live }	absént }	pródúce }
lives }	conduct }	rebel }
lives }	condúct }	rèbél }
sow }	désert }	
sów }	désért }	

LESSON XXX.

you were absent from school yesterday; you must be careful not to absent yourself any more. do not prétend to excuse yourself; because you have no good excuse to give. she must learn to conduct herself in a better manner; or else her conduct will expose her to great blame. he was so cruel, as to désert his family, in the middle of the desert. he made a slight bow, and shot with his bów. the old sow is in the garden, where you are to sow the seeds. I saw a tear in her eye, when I was going to tear the letter. this book is of no use to me; for I do not know how to use it. I can't abide such silly cant. we shall live by selling live fish. he will not object to give money for so good an object. produce your accounts, and show what produce you have sold. he lives by saving the lives of others. do not insult him; he is too passionate to bear any insult. while my mother was present, they wished to présent me with a gold watch. the saucy little rebel did nothing but

rebél agânst my authóritý. close the shutters, and put my chàir close to the fire-side.

71. Each of the follówing wórdś has tẃo or more meanings, sôme of which havę no connection with each öther.

bęar	fleet	lay	net
bore	found	left	right
bound	graze	light	rush
crów	hold	may	saw
do	hide	mean	sound
even	kind	means	spoke
fär	leave	mount	tell
fare	leaves	neat	well

LESSON XXXI.

a white bęar cån bęar gręat cöld. he bore gręat fatígue, when he had to bore a deep well. the little animal wås bound; and so it cöuld not bound in its üşual way. it will not do for him to do so an öther time. it is hard to walk so fast, even on even ground. we saw sundry fär damsels at the fär. we had but poor fare to eat; as we werę obliged to keep sôme möney, to pay our fare to the boat-man. the horse wås fleet; but cöuld not övertåke the man, bęfóre he wås safe on board öne of the vessels in the fleet. he found a suffícient quånntity of metal, to found a statüe of the persön, whö had döne so much göod, and whö had wished to found a hospital in his native town. the horse had bęgún to graze, when a shot wås fired, which happened to graze his right ear. we cöuld not put more wheat into the hold of the ship, for it wöuld hold no more. he had stölen a bullock's hide; which he attépted to hide in the roof of his cottage. it wås not kind to act in thåt kind of way. he gave her leave to go, but she

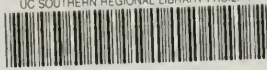
would not leave her child. she leaves her children in the garden ; and they amuse themselves in gathering leaves. I will lay down my blanket here, in the place where I lay last night. he lost his right hand ; but his left hand is still left quite unhurt. the load is light ; and we hope to reach the end of our journey, before we lose the light of the moon. I do not think he could mean to act in so mean a way. we cannot see by what means he means to perform his task. we shall mount our horses, and ride to the top of the mount. she is a neat dairy-woman, and her husband has a good many neat cattle. it is not right to use your left hand instead of your right. do not rush hastily into the water ; but go slowly in, and gather for me the tallest rush you can find. we saw them hard at work with a long saw. she struck the basin, to try if it were sound, and knew it was so, by the sound it gave. there are many vessels in the sound, and some of them will soon put to sea. I spoke to the wheel-wright, to make me a new spoke or two. we cannot till the land till the frost is gone. I am not well enough to fetch water from the well. the cock will crow, and the crow will croak. in the month of May we may have warm weather. though they caught many fish in each net, yet the net value to their employers was not great.

LESSON XXXII.

what ails this field of wheat ? it has been beaten down by the hail. you must not go into the ar without some covering on your hair. he drinks too much ale ; but he looks quite hale and hearty. all the family are at the hall. alter this bit, while I put the halter on the mule. I am not fond of ham. lift

yòur èye on high, and hand me down thát plum.
 we will sit in this arbòur, and löök at the ships in the
 harbour. my arm has taken no harm. he found an
 arròw, when he went to harròw thát field. he must
 use sòme art in còming near thát hart. when yòu
 have cut down the ash yòu shall have sòme hash for
 dinner. when yòu sit at tàble yòu must not keep
 on yòur hat. with his left ear he cannot hear much.
 eat sòme of this meat, while I heat the tart. I must
 püt an edge to my bill, and then löwer this hedge.
 he found an eel under his right heel. this piece of
 elm will make a gööd helm. a wöoden ewer will
 sùit a hewer of wöod. I am so ill that I cannot
 mount the hill. his ire is gréat, bécáuse yòu will not
 hire him. it is his fault. it will hit yòu. my oar
 is cövered by hoar frost. thát öld nail will not höld.
 on the ösjer bed the hösjer laid the stockings. the
 otter döes not wish the wàter hotter.

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